Oxford Democrat.

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Book and Job Printing
PROMPTLY AND NEATLY EXECUTED.

POETRY.

A NEW WRINKLE.

Oh! what's the matter—what's the matter,
What is it that ails our town men so?
And say what means this new chatter
That sounds from the capitol wall?
In each sheet from the press as it flies,
Long notes you may read, if you can,
How did 'Rap' 'tax' and 'Annex' come to rise
This stalk with that Major Poussin.

Oh! they're all in a mess these wise men there,
And friendship has suffered a wrench;
And 'tis all because of the Major's care
In teaching a lesson in French;
A sweet little scale from Major Gold
The theme of contention first,
And answer loud to the Member told
His stay was no longer desired.

Ay, loud is the whig press sounding the call,
Our country its rights to maintain;
Each striving to light so thickly they fall
The spirit that dormant hath lain;
It comes in a strain of lofty phrase,
With each word to the latest style,
And each line seems a bludgeon to raise,
To crush the poor Freelander the while.

'Tis all very fine the clos you have ta'en,
And the finest sounds lofty and grand,
But spotless and free from tarnish and stain
Our country's honor must stand;
But answer me this, and tell me true,
How long have we cherished the flame—
What were we ever ready to rue
That battle on Mexico's plain?

Oh! ho! now I see how the matchless game—
The hounds have led the way;
So we'll hoist up our rear-covered game,
And hurrah for the hunting day,
Then gaze to the heavens our standard bright,
And in great few every hour,
We'll set on our crown a star of light—
Ho! for a tilt with merry France.

But surely methinks our party a short tail
As much hath existed for months;
For it seems quite strange to see waving sail
Thus stern by democratic hands—
But rummage your books to find the flame—
Look well to your slips and Hour glass—
The sun turn to watch from the zenith,
This war of the pale-faced office.

THE STORY TELLER.

BATTLE OF TICONDEROGA.

It was on a bright and beautiful morning in the year 1758, that the army of Gen. Abercrombie embarked on their ill-fated expedition to Ticonderoga: one thousand and thirty five boats received as gallant an army as was ever marshalled in the colonies. As far as the eye could reach, Lake George was covered with boats, from each of which flashed the crimson folds of the ensign of Britain, and the thrilling tones of the bugle swept over the surface of the Lake, awakening noble aspirations in the bosoms of the soldiers, and giving life and animation to this magnificent sight. It was truly a splendid spectacle. Hardly a breath of wind disturbed the diamond like surface of the Lake, while the gentle waving of plumes and the flash of the cold gave an appearance of magic to the scene. There were many brave spirits engaged in this expedition, who in the buoyancy of youth, elated with joy as they rose from their seats and took a view of the immense fleets in their rear as it shot now one way and then another, while the uniform of military glittered in the rays of the burnished sun. The army of Abercrombie was composed of nearly 16,000 men, 9,000 of whom were provincials, and to the formidable force was added a fine park of artillery, with all the appurtenances of war; never did an army set out under better auspices, or with greater advantages. The object of the expedition was to reduce the fortress of Ticonderoga, built by the French in 1756, and situated about 200 feet above the waters of Champlain in a commanding position, and garrisoned by an army of 5,000 Frenchmen, who, aware of the importance of this fortress as a key to the whole of Canada had made it almost impregnable.

But to return. The first boat of this immense fleet contained Gen. Abercrombie and suite, the flower of the English army. He listened smilingly to the remarks of his young officers, who, with their golden epaulets and scarlet dresses, almost concealed him from view. But there was one among their number to whom he paid marked attention. It was the young but brave Lord Howe, who for the first time had entered the arena of military fame; and who early fell in the cause he so nobly espoused. The fleet arrived at a point about three miles south of Ticonderoga near sundown; and the heavy but distant roar of artillery from the fortress, proclaimed that the French were ready to give their enemies a warm reception. The tents were soon pitched, and the whole army wearied with the labor of the last twelve hours, sunk in a state of profound repose. The officers generally had retired early, rejoicing no doubt, at this short cessation from the turmoil of the day.—But in the tent of the commander-in-chief none were asleep. At the head of a table upon which a naked sabre and a pair of highly finished pistols lay, sat Abercrombie—his features betrayed the inward workings of his spirit, and his brow wrinkled by a thousand cares. His principal officers were around him in full uniform, while the brilliant light of a lamp shown upon their rich dresses with singular effect. There was something awful in the stillness of the hour, interrupted only by the booming heavy sound that ever and anon came from the direction of Ticonderoga. Anxiety was depicted on the countenances of all who surrounded the veteran commander; and the doubtful issue of the expedition upon which they had embarked, tended to increase their perplexity. Abercrombie for some time remained silent, with his face buried in his hands as if in deep anguish. Then looking around on the chivalrous band of officers, who with erect forms and stern countenances, stood like marble statues, he spoke, 'Lord Howe, I have need of your services,—are they at my command?' The young nobleman bowed assent. 'Let the remainder keep strict watch in my absence'—and without further ceremony the two officers pushed their way through the astonished band and took the way to Ticonderoga. Sentinel after sentinel was passed, and the rattling of their muskets gave sure token of their knowledge of the presence of their superiors as they rendered the customary mark of respect.

The night was extremely beautiful, the moon poured a flood of light upon the calm placid waters of the Lake, while the snow white canvass of the soldiers' tents, with the loud 'alls well' of the sentinels, echoing from hill to valley, added a charm to a scene peculiarly beautiful in itself. The two officers hurried along with great rapidity, unmindful of either the charms of the evening, or the roar of the falls produced by the creek which connects the waters of Lake George with those of Champlain. They soon reached a level plain in the rear of the fortress and here prudence compelled them to pause. Before them was that celebrated fortress whose frowning battlements seemed to bid defiance to human assault, defended as it was in front by a shelving precipice, the base of which was washed by the waters of Lake Champlain; and fortified in the rear by every thing that the skill or the ingenuity of man could invent. The French guards paced along its massive walls their polished arms glittering in the moon-beams while to pass away the lonely hours they either hummed some mournful ditty, or gazed upon the beautiful sheet of water almost immediately under their feet. Lord Howe started, when once as if warned of danger, turned his attention to the spot where Abercrombie and himself had taken their position, but gazed only for an instant, and with shouldered arms resumed his measured tread, as if satisfied with the result of the investigation.

While the two officers were examining the weakest part of this stupendous fortress, in order that they might accomplish it overthrow with ease, an Indian sprang from the shade of a tall sycamore directly in front of the British officers. Abercrombie laid his hand upon the hilt of his sword, but Howe immediately recognized the Indian as a Huron chief, whose tribe was at that period in close alliance with the English.—'It is my brother a Huron,' said the Huron, with that bitter sarcasm which is so peculiar to the Indian, 'that he skulks under the walls of Ticonderoga like an owl?' Abercrombie smiled, and was about to reply, when he felt the hand of Indian chief creep his arm, and raised towards the eastern part of the fortress. The eyes of Howe followed its direction, and suddenly the sally port gate was thrown open and a French regiment swept with rapid speed towards the camp of the English. Howe waved toward the camp with his hand, but the Huron waved him back with his hand. 'Is my brother a dog, that he can sup of the Frenchmen in a row? My people are in the valley below; let my self forth the cry of revenge.' He put his head to his mouth and the shrill war-whoop rose upon the midnight air, and received a loud response from an hundred voices in the valley below. The artillery of Ticonderoga sent forth a sheet of flame toward the spot where Abercrombie's spell-bound, rested upon the hilt of his sword; another volley would have been fatal had not the Huron said, pointing at the same time to the French regiment, almost invisible in the distance—'Let the footsteps of my brother be quick, or the bones of his men will bleach in the valley.'

The Indian instantly plunged into a deep ravine, followed closely by the English officers, who were compelled to exert their utmost powers to keep near him, so rapid were his movements. They soon reached the camp; it was one wild scene of confusion, almost beggaring description. Some were under arms and ready for defence—others entirely defenceless, were shot down by the incessant fire of a large number of the French; and the dark forms of the Huron warriors flitted about, while the crackling of their rifles told that the midnight warhoop of their chief had not been in vain. Abercrombie and Howe threw themselves in front of their terrified troops, and their presence and the command soon restored order. 'Stand firm brave Grenadiers, 27th ready charge.' The rushing of the Grenadiers against the French line soon decided the contest, steel rang against steel—the battalion completely overwhelmed, fled in dire confusion. The Hurons finished the victory by scalping their dead enemies, and driving the routed foe back to the fortress, which, as if conscious of the defeat, still vomited forth flames and smoke against an unseen foe.

Taken, as the English had been, by surprise, discipline supplied their want of preparation, and saved them from total ruin. Abercrombie and Howe entered the tent with their uniforms spoiled with powder and spattered with blood. 'A warm skirmish, said the young gentleman, as he threw himself upon a couch. 'Abercrombie our moonlight view of Ticonderoga was near, being fatal—but where is the Huron, he deserves a reward—a nobler fellow never stepped on earth.' The Indian rose from the extreme part of the tent as Howe showered these compliments upon him, and spoke—'My brother is brave—and the tomahawk of the Huron is red with the blood of his enemies.' So saying, he threw his mantle from his shoulders, exposing to view the drooping scalps of a dozen Frenchmen. Abercrombie shuddered at the sight. But the Huron waving his polished hatchet, shouted with demoniac fierceness. 'The Frenchmen and woman—their bones shall bleach on the sand—the wolves shall devour their flesh—and the Huron will dance over them in their agonies.' He ceased speaking and left the tent.

Daylight soon broke, disclosing a scene of great confusion. The cries of the wounded came from all parts of the camp, where they were laying helpless but by the unremitting attention of the officers, good order and comfort to the greatest possible degree, were restored. For two days did Abercrombie refuse to commence a regular siege, and batter down the walls of Ticonderoga, or take it by assault. He decided in favor of the latter, and asked the opinion of his officers. Howe was in favor of a regular seige—the nephew of the Earl of Huntington for an assault.—While they were vehemently disputing, the Huron chief entered the tent. They all asked his advice, and with a dignified grace he extended his arms towards them as if in the act of supplication, and said in a low thrilling voice, 'My brother is a great chief, but wisdom has departed from his councils,—the son of my brother is behind a cloud.'

'Come Huron, speak out,' said Howe, 'no fables.'

The Indian gazed proudly upon him, and laughed scornfully—'my brother is rash—had it not been for the wavery of my people the beast of prey would have fattened upon his bones.'

'You are right, you are right,' said the generous hearted young nobleman. 'Forgive me, Huron, I am over hasty.' The Indian chief bowed his head and put his hand upon his breast as if in forgiveness for the insult.

None slept that night in the tent of Abercrombie for all the native eloquence of the Huron, and all the entreaties of Lord Howe, could not alter his determination to take Ticonderoga by assault. He was immovable, and the Indian chief followed by his warriors, moved mournfully away, chanting the death song, as if in anticipation of his final end. For three days the English moved not from their camp. The morning of the fourth dawned with unusual splendor, the troops were marshaled for the assault—the continued roll of the drum called them to arms; and the aid-de-camp rode furiously to different parts of the line. The whole troop moved with admirable precision and regularity. In front rode Abercrombie, Howe and the other chief officers. On their left wing was the Huron band of one choice warriors ornamented and painted in their peculiar fashion. The step of the Huron was slow and solemn; and as the fortress of Ticonderoga broke upon the view of the army, a shout of exultation made the welkin ring—but the Huron shouted not—he only gave utterance to the death chant. Abercrombie rode slowly in front of his Indian allies, and spoke in a low voice; is the Huron a coward, that he chants his battle dance before the whole army?' Fire shot from the eyes of the chief, as without deigning a reply, he turned to his warriors and gave his final command, 'Forward!' They all sprung against the very battlements of the fortress.—Abercrombie galloped to another part of the line where Howe had dismounted and was marshaling his troops. 'Howe,' said he, 'I fear the result. Look at the desperation of the Hurons, I warned your excellency of the consequences,' said the gallant young nobleman, but you would not hear. Then turning to his troops, with animation, he exclaimed,—'Forward the whole line.' Under a desperate fire of grape and canister shot, the troops rushed to the assault with trailed arms.

The shrill war-whoop of the savages rose above the din of the combat, proving that they at least were worthy the trust reposed in them. Never did the English troops behave better—but it was absolutely folly to attack a fortress garrisoned by 5000 men, without even the aid of artillery. In vain did Howe rally his men. The rolling fire of the French soldiery swept down whole regiments, and while that gallant young officer gained the battlements, and was fighting hand to hand with the French artillerists he received two balls in the head, and fell dead in the arms of his men, who, discouraged by his death, sprang from the ramparts. In vain did Abercrombie, maddened by defeat, implore his troops to stop. Nothing could withstand the blaze of fire that issued from the battlements of Ticonderoga; discipline was at an end, and Abercrombie was obliged to consult his own safety in flight. As he retreated, with as much order as possible, a French regiment rushed from the gates of the fortress, poured in a destructive fire, and he would undoubtedly have been massacred, had not the survivors of the Hurons thrown themselves directly before him, and thus made a diversion in his favor; and although in the attempt the Huron chief fell covered with wounds—his blood flying over the soiled uniform of Abercrombie, as he exclaimed in his death agonies, 'is my father wise, and is the Huron a coward?' No reproach could have been keener. Abercrombie felt and remembered it in after years. Rushing in front of the lines, he gave the order to retreat—and the retreat became a perfect route, with the loss of two thousand men wantonly and foolishly sacrificed. Near the fortress of Ticonderoga, the body of the Huron chief was buried by his few surviving followers. No marble marks the spot, no gaudy mausoleum covers his remains, but the sycamore and pine wave their branches over his lowly tomb. Had his advice been taken, Abercrombie would have preserved a gallant army from destruction, and a brave and gallant young nobleman from an untimely death, the banner of his country was disgraced, and her glory sullied by an ignoble defeat.

A Novel Race of Men.

[From the correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce. Sittings of the French Academy of Sciences.]

[From the Scientific Report.]

There exists a race of men who, according to the report of certain travelers, are originally of the kingdom of Gondar, or of others, who say they inhabit Soudan in the South, whose zoological characteristics are remarkable: They have a tail-like appendage, formed by the elongation of the vertebral column, and they are the last link in the human race. The slave merchants cannot dispose of them without great difficulty; so bad is their reputation. The traits which distinguish them are hideous ugliness of face and figure and a comble tempers, a stolid intellect. Some of this race are to be found, also, in the Philippine Islands, but they were, doubtless, carried thither by the slave merchants. However this may be, when a Levantine is hunting out for slaves in the East, he is always warned not to purchase one who has a tail; he is told—'Of all slaves, this is the least profitable.'—This race of men is very far behind that of which Fourrier dreamed, and which was, some day, to become the type of manly beauty, morally and physically.

M. Du Couret, who was in Mecca in the year 1842, saw an individual of the species we have just mentioned, and belonging, he was told, to the breed of Ghilanes in the South. Though it be not the first time that we have heard the race of men spoken of, who are furnished with tails, nevertheless the fact is not sufficiently common to take away its interest. We will, therefore, enter somewhat in detail upon this strange organic manifestation. 'I inhabited Mecca in 1842,' says M. Du Couret, 'and being often at the house of an Emir with whom I was intimate, I spoke to him of the Ghilane race, and told him how much the Europeans doubted of the existence of men with tails, that is to say, the vertebral column elongated externally. In order to convince me of the reality of the species, the Emir ordered before me one of his slaves called *Bellal*, who was about thirty years old, *who had a tail*, and who belonged to this tribe. On surveying this man, I was thoroughly convinced.—He spoke Arabic well, and appeared rather intelligent. He told me that, in his country, far beyond the Sennar, which he had crossed, they spoke a different language; this, for want of practice, he had entirely forgotten: that of his compatriots, whom he estimated at 30 or 40 thousand, some worshipped the sun, the moon, or stars, others, the serpent and the sources of an immense river, in which they immolated their victims (probably the mouth of the Nile); that they ate with delight raw flesh, as bloody as possible, and that they loved human flesh above all things;—that, after their battles with the neighboring tribes, they slaughtered and devoured their prisoners without distinction of age or sex, but that the women and children were preferable, the flesh being more delicate. This Ghilane had become a devout Mussulman and had lived 15 years in the Holy City. The fondness, the necessity, even for raw flesh (it really was a want for him) did not fail to return upon him; and his master, therefore, by a precaution, never failed, when this fit was on him, to provide him with an enormous piece of raw mutton, which he consumed ravenously, before every body. This desire for raw flesh showed itself periodically; sometimes twice a week. Being asked why he did not try to correct such a habit, he answered with great frankness: 'I have often tried to overcome that appetite, which I received from my father and mother. In my country, great and small, young and old, live in this manner, but for eating human flesh, and respectables. If my master [illegible] the improvement of my nature, I am sure I could resist the desire which [illegible] me of devouring something, and I should cause great sorrow by taking on some person too weak to contend with me, an infant, for example.' Having asked him to allow me to see him naked, (for I wished to sketch him) he resisted for a long time, but finally yielded, on receiving the promise of an entirely new dress, which I was to send him; he came privately to my house, where he took off the scanty shirt of coarse blue linen which he wore. I was thus enabled to contemplate him quite at my ease, and to paint his portrait without exposing him to the punishment which would have been inflicted on him, if he had been detected by his fanatical and superstitious master.' The drawing made under these circumstances has been placed under the eyes of the Academy.

Here are some extracts from the description given by M. Du Couret, of the Ghilanes: 'The Ghilanes are a peculiar race of negro which have a strong resemblance to the monkey; much smaller than the usual race—they are rarely more than five feet high. They are commonly ill made; their bodies are lean and seem weak; their arms long and slim; their hands and feet are longer and flatter than those of any other of the human species: their cheeks project, and their forehead is low and receding. Their ears are long and deformed; their eyes are small, black, piercing, and twinkle constantly; their noses are large and flat; their mouths wide, and furnished with teeth very sharp, strong, and of dazzling whiteness.

'Their lips are full and thick; their hair curled but not very wooly, not thick and it remains short. But what particularly distinguishes them is the prolongation of the vetebral column.

'This gives to each individual, male or female, a tail of two or three inches long.'

Finally, here is the portrait of Bellal, the name of the personage the author encountered at Mecca.

'He was thin and dry but nervous and strong. His skin was black-bronzed, shining, soft to the touch like velvet His feet were long and flat; his arms and legs appeared feeble, but well supplied with muscles. His ribs could easily be counted. His face was repulsively ugly. His mouth was enormous, his lips thick, his teeth strong, sharp and very white; his nose broad and flat; his ears long and deformed; his forehead low and very receding; his hair not very wooly nor thick, but nevertheless curly. He had no beard, and his body was not hairy. He was very active and handy. His height was about five feet. His tail was more *than three inches long*, and almost as flexible as that of a monkey. His disposition, setting aside the oddity of his tastes and habits, was good, and his fidelity was above all praise.'

"JEHOSAPHAT!"

A writer in the Boston Times gives the following amusing sketch of a fine specimen of a down Easter, who he dubs Joe Clark, of about fifteen years growth, who took a notion to the Printing business, and in due form had conferred on him the honorary degree of *devil* to a printer, not more than a thousand leagues from the town of Bangor,—and in process of time became fully initiated into the dark mysteries of the "art preservative." We think we have seen "that same boy." The writer says:

"Joe was of a quiet disposition, 'warn't ascared of nothing or nobody'—was much given to reading, and to avoid the notice and confusion incident to a country boarding house, was accustomed (in the long winter evenings) to return to the office—just across the road,—and sit down quietly to his favorite occupation. Now it happened upon one particularly stormy night that Joe, when he had ate his supper, took his hat, and waded through the snow-drifts to his quiet retreat: having lighted his candle he drew the pie-box to the stove and prepared for a comfortable time, but suddenly recollecting that he had forgotten his book, he returned for it. Upon coming back wrapped in his own reflections—which, by the way, often served him for an overcoat—he ascended the stairs, which were on the outside, at the back of the building, and unconsciously entered the wrong door, there being two at the landing;—having entered, he groped about for his candle, which had gone out,—couldn't find it,—thought the place smelt pesky curious—and began to grow somewhat bewildered,—but just then, in passing his hand over a table he had arrived at, it fell upon something cold and clammy, which upon being more closely handled, proved to be that of a human body

He was just going to yell, when a luminous streak upon the wall disclosed to his bewildered vision a human skeleton, apparently about to seize him. '*Jehosaphat!*' shrieked Joe, and making one leap through the door, he plunged over the stairs head foremost into a snow drift at the bottom,—then rushing to his boarding house, he raised the whole crowd, who marched over, armed and equipped, without reference to what the law directs, to satisfy Joe, for he seemed to have lost more than his seven senses. They found it even as Joe had stated, only he had got into the *wrong shop*, where they found a student who examined the matter. It appeared that the room he had mistaken for the office, was rented by a surgeon in that district, who, as he had occasion used it for an anatomical museum and for dissecting purposes, and on account of the bogies and prejudice against dissecting, had [illegible] against intruders,—but the student having occasion to drop out had left the door ajar, and on coming back, hearing footsteps, he quietly entered, and to make sure of a light had drawn a whole sheet of 'lucifers' against the wall, thus striking supernatural terror into poor Joe, who never hears the circumstance alluded to without the emphatic use of his favorite expression—'JEHOSAPHAT.'"

But this incident did not break up his studious habits, for he not only became a good compositor, but also stored his mind with the best works of law, so that before he had reached his 24th year he was admitted to the bar, and is now an eminent attorney in this, his native State.

A Rich Scene.

The Yankee Blade gives the following description of a visit of a countryman to a well-known bookstore in Boston.

A tall, gaunt, long-legged specimen of humanity from the country—resembling a forked radish, with a head fantastically carved on it—stalked into the establishment, and after staring with astonishment at the large collection of books on all sides—

'Wall,' exclaimed he, drawing a long breath, while his eyes protruded like letters on a sign, 'if this aint the all-firedest, thunderingest big pile o' books I ever *did see*, I swow! 'Spose you keep bibles to sell here, don't you Mister?' continued he, addressing the proprietor.

'*Certainly*,' was the reply, as he threw open a drawer full of 'dreadful nice' bibles, of all sizes, from one suitable to Tom Thumb to such as would do for the Belgian giant.

Jonathan overhauled the collection for a few moments, fumbling this volume and that in his 'huge paws,' when the proprietor selecting a volume, asked him 'how *that* would answer his purpose?'

'I don't like it all, Mister. It *hain't got my name on it*—I want one that's got *my name printed on't*—I dew, by gravy!'

'We have none, sir, with folks names on them—they do not come in that way.'

'Don't have names on 'em! Well, by hoky, if you ain't smart now, I swow! But you needn't try, Mister, to pull the wool over my eyes in that way. I've heer'n tell of your Bosting chaps, afore now,'

'I assure you, sir, you are quite mistaken.'

'Gosh all artichokes! think I don't know?—Hain't I seen bibles all over Lemminister village, with folks' names *printed on 'em*? Hain't Aunt Jerusha got her's so, and don't Patience Cummins' bible, that Joe Hill gave her, have her name in big gold letters on it, tew?'

It was in vain that the proprietor reasoned the case; Jonathan was impregnable in his position as Giberalter, and, turning abruptly on his heel, went away, muttering some broken sentences about 'I ain't *quite* so green, *prehaps*, as I look,' 'can't suck *me* in, if he is a city chap'—and the last seen of him he was legging it down Washington street, looking for another bookstore where they *did* have bibles with people's names printed on them.

A Wife in Trouble.

Some shrewd editor, who ought to have been a broker, banker, or some other kind of financier, publishes the following dialogue:

"Pray, tell me, my dear, what is the cause of those tears?"

"Oh, such a disgrace!"

"What—what is it, my dear? don't keep me in suspense?"

"Why, I have opened one of your letters, supposing it addressed to myself. Certainly, it looked more like Mrs. than Mr."

"Is that all? What harm can there be in a wife's opening her husband's letters?"

"No harm in the thing itself. But the contents. Such a disgrace!"

"What! has any one dared to write me a letter unfit to be read by *my wife*?"

"Oh, no. It is couched in the most chaste and gentlemanly language. But the contents! the contents!"

Here the wife buried her face in her handkerchief, and commenced sobbing aloud, while the husband eagerly caught up the letter, and commenced reading the epistle that had been the means of nearly breaking his wife's heart. It was *a bill from the printer for nine years' subscription!!!*

THE END OF PRUDENCE.—The great end of prudence is to give cheerfulness to those hours which splendor cannot gild, and acclamation cannot exhilerate. Those soft intervals of unbended amusement, in which a man shrinks to his natural dimensions, and throws aside the ornament of disguises which he feels, in privacy, to be useless encumbrances, and to lose all effect when they become familiar. To be happy at home is the ultimate result of all ambition, the end to which every enterprise and labor tends, and of which every desire prompts the prosecution. It is, indeed, at home that every man must be known by those who would make a just estimate of his virtue, or felicity; for smiles and embroidery are alike occasional, and the mind is often dressed for show in painted honor and fictitious benevolence.

It has been said of Birds, that they are the poor man's music.

To the poor man poverty greater than his own never appeals in vain.

Great men lose much of their greatness by being near us; ordinary men gain much.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SEVEN DAYS LATER.

The Canada arrived at Halifax on Tuesday, in less than ten days from Liverpool. She brings dates to the 22d ult. The news is chiefly important, from the indication it affords of a more quiet state of things throughout Europe. The only warlike operations still going on, consisted of the siege of Comorn. Peterwardein had surrendered. In Franch there was talk of a material reduction of the army.

In the political news there is no new feature of much importance.

With the exception of the siege of Comorn, now regularly established, military operations have ceased throughout all Europe.

This garrison still held out. It is said that the besieged can defy the besiegers for one entire year. The influence of Austria and Russia is being exerted to compel the Porte to surrender the Hungarian chiefs who have taken refuge in Turkey, but letters from Constantinople to the 5th, state that this has been positively refused by the Porte.

The Pope has quitted Gaeta and has proceeded to Naples, where he has taken up his abode in Portici Palace. His reception at Naples was of the most striking and popular character. The Pope evinces no intention of returning to Rome at present—and thus far, no real progress seems to be made towards a satisfactory solution of the Italian question.

IRELAND.—The potato disease is beyond all doubt extending into several distiicts in Ireland, and the low prices of potatoes, in the country markets, are attributable in some degree to the alarm of the farmers, who are anxious to dispose of their crops.

FRANCE.—A good deal of attention is directed to the Metropolitan Council of the Clergy, which has commenced its sitting at Paris. If we are to judge from the list of questions which are to form the subjects of their deliberations, we can scarcely imagine that the councils of ancient times could have had more important matters to discuss. The most recondite theological points of doctrine, being strangely enough mingled with common place subjects. Every thing seems to be conducted with great pomp and ceremony. Almost all the Bishops and distinguished Clergy of France are assisting at the Council.

Fresh protective duties have been imposed upon the importation of foreign oil seeds, with a view to protect the culture of oil seeds in Algeria.

It appears to be solemnly decided that in a short space of time a reduction will be effected in the French army, to the extent of from 80,000 to 100,000 men.

RUSSIA.—In order to repair the losses sustained by the Russian troops in Hungary, from cholera and the sword, the Emperor has ordered a fresh levy of recruits. The grand Duke Michael expired at Warsaw on the 9th; his remains have been embalmed, and will be conveyed to St. Petersburg to be interred in the family vault, the Roman of the Romanoffs. The Emperor quitted Warsaw for St. Petersburg on the 10th.

TURKEY.—The refusal of the Sultan to deliver up the Hungarian refugees to Austria, does honor to Abdel Meshid and honor to the Turkish ministry. They have nobly done their duty, and have refused to become panders to the vindictive blood-thirstiness of Francis Joseph, and of Nicholas. The Russian ambassadors at the Porte, demanded the extradition of the Hungarian officers, Kossuth, Dembinski, Perczel, Mesmerases, and their companions. A Russian General arrived at Constantinople on the 15th, on a special mission being to bully the Sultan into a compliance with the demands of Austria. A council was held, and the Turkish government resolved not to surrender the Hungarian refugees to either the Russian or the Austrian governments; and on this decision being communicated to the sultan, he declared in the most impressive and determined manner, that the refugees should not be given up, let the consequences be what they might. We trust that Lord Palmerston will do his duty as nobly as the Sultan has done his, and Russia and Austria will be given distinctly to understand that war with Turkey for such a cause, means war with England. We are rejoiced to find that Kossuth and his companions are furnished with passports from the English Ambassadors, and we trust that every assistance and support will be rendered by England to the independence of Turkey against the attacks of Russia and her vassal Austria.—London Sun.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—The latest accounts from Vienna extend to the 13th inst inclusively, and bring the intelligence of the surrender of Peter Wardein to the Imperial troops on the 5th instant. Part of the Magyers, headed by the commander Kess, desired to hold out, but the majority determined to offer no longer resistance. Comorn had not surrendered and large supplies of warlike stores had been forwarded to the Austrian troops, in order that they might undertake besieging operations. The garrison of Comorn was said to amount to 25,000 or 30,000 men, and to be well supplied with provisions, but in a state of complete want of discipline. The officers were said to have held a meeting, and to have resolved by a large majority not to surrender. The terms offered to the Magyars are said to have been an amnesty for the whole garrison—passports for all those who might wish to leave the country—recognition of Cossuth notes, to the full value—to the common soldiers pay for ten days, and to officers for a month. It was rumored at Vienna that Bem had fallen into the hands of the Russians in Wallachia.

☞ The smell of musk may be annihilated, the Medical Chemical Journal says, by argot of rye.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, MAINE, OCTOBER 9, 1849.

THE FRENCH DIFFICULTY.

The publication of the correspondence between the secretary of state and the French minister and his government, together with certain social rumors, says the Boston Post, supply pretty satisfactory material with which to judge the whole affair. It is certainly *unique* in the history of our diplomacy. It will reflect little credit on the Taylor cabinet. The official correspondence will hardly bear out the official expose that appeared in the columns of its accredited organ.

The difficulty with *France* has grown out of certain claims which the French minister of foreign affairs instructed Mr Poussin to present to our government. These claims are of so petty a character as, whatever may be their merits, to be hardly worth discussing. We pass them by. The cabinet may be right in its decision on them or it may be wrong. Our comment is entirely on the diplomacy of the affair.

In complying with the instructions of his government Mr Poussin has certainly been insolent We have no sympathy for his fate, and still less disposition to defend his blunders If he accepted the responsible post of minister, he ought to have studied next the common forms of diplomatic intercourse and observed them. His note of April—was grossly offensive, but this he apologised for and withdrew; and this account ought, therefore, to be considered as settled. His note of May 30th is the one which it is alleged occasioned his dismissal. The sum of it is that, in Mr Poussin's view, Commodor Carpender, of the war steamer Iris, "professed strange doctrines," and that his government subscribed to them, and he (Poussin) protests, in the name of his own government, against these doctrines. There is also a vague allusion to the dignity of our national marine, which Mr Poussin ought to have had the good sense to have left out. This note, it is granted, is in bad taste; but we cannot see in it any gross insult, or even any intentional disrespect, or any thing that cannot fairly be attributed to *greenness* in diplomatic intercourse. Probably had a Buchanan or a Webster been required to deal with it, its contents would have occasioned a dignified rebuke, instead of the harsh measure abrupt of dismissal. Such a course would have been far more in accordance with the conscious strength of a great nation than extreme sensitiveness or captiousness.

But if Mr Poussin has blundered, so has Mr Clayton. He has managed the case badly, so badly that it is difficult to see on what grounds even partizans can bestow upon him such lavish commendations as they do. His note to Mr Poussin, (April 21) requesting him to repair to Washington "*without unnecessary delay*," was a gross blunder. De Tocqueville might well characterize it as rather "an imperious summons than a diplomatic invitation." Mr Clayton further evinces this blunder by affirming, in his note to De Tocqueville, that his own correspondence has been not only "courteous and respectful in terms, but entirely unexceptionable in spirit." Now, every candid mind must admit that Clayton's note was neither courteous nor respectful, nor was it in the *right spirit*. The two functionaries stood on a footing of equality. The American cabinet had not the slightest control over the person of the French minister—in cognizance of his conduct. He is still a member of his own country, and answerable to it.—He was as independent of the American government as the government was of him. But is the note such as an equal would write to an equal? Is it not manifestly the summons of a superior to an inferior? Cannot Mr Clayton or his friends see this? Is he indeed so dull as to believe that his mere *politeness* will make his correspondence courteous and respectful?

The whole matter on the face of the correspondence is simply this. Poussin sent an insolent letter to the government: Clayton sent forthwith an imperious message. The letter was withdrawn and its offensive paragraphs expurgated. This should have settled that account. Another note of Poussin's showing more bad taste in language than intentional insult, followed. The matter was then referred to the French government. No request was made for the recall of Poussin. De Tocqueville, in his reply to Mr Clayton, unluckily went out of his line to judge the American government on the question of etiquette. Set this down as impertinent.—Still let De Tocqueville have his due. He and could not much. Nor will they have the sole speaks with becoming respect to "the integrity of the American Union" he coincides with Mr Clayton in relation to the propriety of a fleeting to the observance and terms of a [illegible] courtesy," and he decidedly rebukes the course of Poussin. He forced him (Poussin) to [illegible] seven days' notice, or in other words, compelled [illegible] action to abide.

This surely is not indicative of an unfriendly thing—much less of intentional insult. Clayton's complaint was of improper language: De Tocqueville rebukes this language. But how is this met? Mr Clayton addresses a letter to the French minister so curt that it cannot fail to produce a curt reply, and abruptly dismisses Poussin. It will not be Mr Clayton's fault if there is not considerable exasperation between the two countries. We have yet to see the sequel. It is true the dismissal of Mr Poussin is no just cause of war, but it must be regarded as a grave act—interrupting the ordinary medium of communication between two countries and production of unfriendly feeling. Coupled with this dismissal, also, is the appointment of Mr Rives, who had imputed bad faith to France, and who was known to be offensive to that government.

The whole affair seems to consist of a series of blunders and discourtesies, from beginning to the end. The idea, however, that any thing very serious is to grow out of the dismissal of Poussin seems too preposterous to entertain for a moment. The masses of the two nations are united by the bonds of strong commercial interest and a cordial political sympathy, which are cemented by recollections of a common struggle against despotism. They will not fight each other because Mr Poussin and Mr Clayton have got at loggerheads.

The Teachers' Institute

For Oxford County closed its session at Norway Village on Friday evening. The number in attendance was over two hundred; but agreeably to a rule adopted at the commencement of the Institute, the names of none, with one or two exceptions, were enrolled in the catalogue, but such as were teachers or expected to become such within the coming year. The names of many *teachers* in attendance, indeed, were excluded, because they were unable to attend the whole time. The catalogue bears the names of one hundred and seventy seven, while in reality a much larger number attended a great part of the time.

The Board of Instruction consisted of William B. Fowle of Boston, Henry Manderville of New York and Dexter A. Hawkins of Topsham, with the addition, in the musical department, of Charles E. Butler of Hallowell.

Never did an Institute in Maine assemble under happier auspices. The zealous cooperation of the citizens of the Village in the preliminary arrangements, the beauty of the weather and of the place, the high reputation of the several gentlemen comprising the Board of Instruction, and the large number of the teacher-pupils, as they subscribed their names to the Roll, all united to raise high the general expectation, and to give promise of the happiest results. That expectation has been realized, that promise fulfilled.

The hours of instruction were from 8 o'clock A. M. to 12, and from 2 o'clock P. M. to 5, daily, and on every evening a lecture was given commencing at 7 and occupying with prayer and singing about one hour, after which one hour more, till 9, was devoted to instruction in reading and elocution. Thus during 9 hours out of every 24 were the pupils in attendance; a fact which sufficiently demonstrates both their own devotion to the work and the ability, fidelity and popularity of the instructors.

It would be impossible to give more than a meagre outline of the instruction imparted without writing a volume. All the branches of study in our public schools underwent a rapid and at the same time a thorough examination. Every thing was carefully analysed, and nothing permitted to pass unexplained. Lessons with clear eye and in simple drapery was made the pioneer in the work. *Things* and *principles* were taught, and not *words*. No respect was shown to the ipse dixit of teachers or the canons of book makers until their truth and applicability were seen as in the cloudless light of day. Rules sprang from the work, and not the work from rules, and it was pleasing to see how *the magic and mystery* of rules "took to themselves wings and flew away."

Great labor was bestowed on the important branches of education: I mean the common and yet regulated branches. It is a humiliating fact, that many teachers, nay, many learned men, can neither read nor write as they should, to say nothing of spelling, which is very little regarded. Reading is made a most lifeless exercise, that most exquisite of all musical instruments, the human voice, is seldom permitted to utter more than one long, horizontal, never varying, even parings, soul-killing, spirit-killing monotone; and penmanship rarely gets beyond the stage of boys and the pen-flourishes, "scrolls and trammels." English grammar, taught after [illegible] hands. A person may "state [illegible] to be able to write a sentence. [illegible] As the study is now pursued [illegible] a proper exercise, whatever other purpose it may serve its legitimate purpose is hardly [illegible] with correctness in any preparation [illegible] nance. The method of teaching Geography is totally at fault, and it is to be regretted that the book fiend as the scourge of [illegible] ery with words, words, words, the terse spelling books of things which the mental eye is compelled never to see, until nature gives her book of revelations before the eyes of sense.

All the orders and duties in a line with study more, the Board of Instruction experienced and cool minded. Nor will they have the sole [illegible] and observation, proceeded to recommend the better way, founded on the teachings of nature and the laws of the human mind, and pursuing very many and very diversified exercises to test the skill and acquirements of the pupils.

But the young have something to educate besides the intellect. Their physical nature requires care and attention. Hence the teacher should know something of physiology, and look to the habits and health of his pupils. Valuable suggestions were made on this subject. One of the Instructors gave a short lecture on Pneumatics, with experiments by the use of common vessels and materials to be found in every dwelling house. More information was given by the experiments and explanations, in one hour, than a careless student would be likely to acquire in a long life. There was one experiment which the advocates of small school houses ought to have witnessed; demonstrating the poisonous nature of the air when it had been used by the lungs but once. The flame of a light or candle immersed in it was extinguished in an instant.

But children have a moral nature. Their manners, their passions, their principles, above all, they should claim the teacher's attention, not in the form of set lectures, but incidentally, as the daily occurrences in the school room every serious is to grow out of the dismissal of give opportunity. The duty was most ably and eloquently enforced. Teachers, then, should sedulously qualify themselves for their high calling. They should come to their labor with clear heads and warm hearts, filled with wisdom as with knowledge.

The delicate and difficult department of school government and discipline was by no means neglected. The teachers personal appearance and deportment had a powerful influence here. He should exhibit an example of neatness, of self-government, of patience and mild dignity. He should keep his pupils constantly employed, the little ones with lessons in drawing with slate and pencil, &c.

He should engrave on the heart of every scholar, HELP THYSELF, as containing the great secret of all eminence, as well in science as in life. He should teach the scholar *to think*, by conversation, by the use of slate and pencil, the black-board, or any sort of apparatus, that the teacher's own hand could construct. The school room, the road side, the kitchen, the cellar, blossoms, fruits and flowers, the heavens and the earth, all nature and all art may be made tributary to the teacher's vocation, and write lessons of intelligence, wisdom and virtue on the young intellect and the heart which time can never obliterate, enduring as eternity.

The evening lectures before the Institute were of a high order, worthy of their authors and of their auditors, the fruit of well cultivated, richly furnished intellects, and of hearts beating with love and good will to the cause of education. They were heard with great attention by a crowded audience, and will long be held in grateful remembrance. Mr. Fowle gave five lectures; Hon. Mr. Thurston, Secretary of the Board of Education, Mr. Eveleth, Principal of the Norway Liberal Institute, Revd Mr. Davis of Paris, Revd Mr. Butler of Turner, and Mr. Butler, the teacher of music, each gave one lecture.

The daily and evening exercises were interspersed with sweet singing, not indeed perfect to the ear of a fastidious connoisseur, yet delightful as the out pouring of generous souls, attuned to moral and intellectual harmony. Old Hundred and St. Martins, never broke from warmer hearts nor lovelier lips, nor will the chords of those hearts ever forget to vibrate, when the notes of those consecrated tunes shall fall upon the ear.

During the whole time, both Instructors and pupils were united and happy, alive to the vast responsibilities of their respective positions, and seeking their highest enjoyments in the faithful discharge of duty. The interest of the Institute went on increasing to the last.

The parting scene was affecting. The last lecture had been delivered. The voice of invocation had ceased in subdued tones. The sublime strains and sacred chords of Old Hundred had died away on the lips of the singers, when the Rev. Mr. Thompson, in accents trembling with emotion, devoutly and lovingly pronounced the benediction. A profound silence reigned—the eye moistened, as the pupil pressed the Instructor's hand, and passed from his presence.

The schools of Oxford must, will feel the influence of this Teachers' Institute. E.

Agricultural Fair.

Below we give the arrangement for the OXFORD COUNTY CATTLE SHOW AND EXHIBITION, to be holden in this Village on *Wednesday and Thursday*, the 17 and 18, 1849.

The Trustees and Awarding Committees will meet together on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Grand Jury Room, to attend to their duties. At 3 o'clock P. M. all vacancies will be filled in the Awarding Committees. The Secretary and Committee of Arrangements will meet at 9 o'clock A. M. at the Store of A. Andrews, to receive all certificates and all articles presented for exhibition, at said Show, and also to give directions to all who may present stock.

All entries for premiums except for Stock must be made with the Recording Secretary before 6 o'clock, P. M. on Wednesday; and all entries for stock must be made to the Secretary by 8 o'clock A. M. on Thursday. It is required that all Neat Stock presented, be labeled with the name and residence of the owner, and the animal's age.

The exhibition of Fancy Articles will not be considered open to the public until Thursday morning.

For want of evidence required to prove a claimant's title to an award of Premium, will be known certificate, and the affidavit of some disinterested witness.

On Wednesday at 4 o'clock P. M., the members of the Society will hold their Annual Meeting for the choice of officers and the transaction of such business as at the Meeting House. The Agricultural Conference will be held at the same place in the evening.

On Thursday, the Teams for the Plowing Match will be on the field at half past 8 o'clock, and start in the work precisely at 9 o'clock.—Due notice will be given of the time and place of starting, by the Committee on Plowing.

At 11 o'clock, a procession will be formed in front of Child's Hotel, and march to the Meeting House. The services will be 1st, Prayer by Rev. Mr. Davis. 2d, An original Ode, by the Choir. 3d, Address, by CHARLES ANDREWS, Esq. 4th, Music from the Choir. After which, the members, with such as may join them will return in procession to the Taverns, and partake of a social dinner.

At half past 2 o'clock, the Society will reassemble at the Meeting House and hear the reports of the Awarding Committees.

All stock and articles presented for premium or exhibition, will be provided for free of expense, by the Committee of Arrangements.—This Committee will be constantly in attendance at the Store of A. Andrews, where the Awarding Committees and others may receive all necessary information in relation to the exhibition.

Committee of Arrangements. Chas. Andrews, America Thayer, Alfred Andrews, William K. Kimball, B. C. Cummings, N. M. Morrill, T. H. Brown, E. W. Clark, Orison Bigley, S. D. Hutchinson, Hiram Hubbard, Geo. P. Hooper, J. R. Hammond.

GEORGIA. Gov. Towns is elected by a majority of about 3000. His majority in 1847, the last election, was only about 1000.

Miss Bremer the Swedish novelist, arrived in New York by the last Steamer from England.

Printers Notices.

Among the amusing portions of the columns of every paper are those notices which occasionally appear at the head, in a most prominent and conspicuous position, requesting the subscribers to said paper to pay up their subscriptions. The tone of these dans presents a marked contrast to the laconic and decided style of those which tradesmen and others put forth in advertising columns, and in which they briefly but explicitly inform their debtors that, unless their accounts are speedily adjusted, they will be put in the hands of an officer for collection. The printer, on the contrary, speaks in a most modest and deprecatory manner, as if he were in danger of committing a moral sin by reminding his subscribers that something is necessary to the patronage of a paper than a name and an unredeemed promise to pay. Such is generally the character of his first notices. But, finding that these do not succeed, and discovering that, of those who are indebted to him, probably ninety-nine out of a hundred amuse themselves with his greenness in expecting to collect cash with a few soft words, our printer waxeth worth, and issues another pronunciamento full of fire and fury. He tells his obdurate debtors that printers cannot live on air; that the paper maker must be paid; the workmen must be paid; type, ink, fuel, lights, rents, &c., cost money; so does the painter's daily bread,—and finally he exclaims in a tone he expects will rend the very rocks. "We want money and we must have it." But, unfortunate mortal, he is a printer, and printers are the last men in the world to resort to compulsory measures. It is the general impression that their "bark is worse than their bite," so they loose thousands where other men would not loose hundreds. We would like to see an accurate statement of the losses sustained by newspaper establishments from the neglect and procrastination of their patrons. We think we may safely conjecture that no other employment or profession suffers so much loss. Could those who thoughtlessly defer or altogether omit to pay their newspaper accounts reflect upon the trouble, difficulty and sometimes ruin, the negligence occasions, they would learn to observe justice, punctuality and system as strictly with newspaper establishments as with merchants and mechanics.—Richmond Republican.

CANADA.—We are informed by a gentleman direct from Toronto, that the Governor and Council meet there on Thursday of this week, for the dispatch of business, and that the seat of Government is to be permanently located there. And also that the Governor has leased one of Mr. Street's beautiful country seats at the Falls, for three years, where he intends spending the summers. Lady Elgin is now at the Clifton House, where she waits the return of the Governor from his inland tour of inspection through Canada West. Judging from the accounts in the Liberal journals, his excellency meets with a hearty welcome from the people of all shades of politics, except some extreme Tory leaders.—Buffalo Com. Adv., Tuesday.

LAWYERS IN CALIFORNIA.—Capt. Tobin, on his way to California, is writing letters for the N. O. Delta. From one dated Tobago, we extract the following: "Nearly two thousand passengers now between Chagres and Panama, there are about six hundred lawyers, and of them four have had passage with the expectation of being returned to Congress, or the Legislature, at least, exertions are electioneering for the gubernatorial chair, and twenty-one embryo senators are already calculating the savings to be made on the mileage allowed by Uncle Sam from San Francisco to Washington and back.

COL. BENTON.—The Missouri Republican of the 17th, says that Col Benton intends being in that city, to attend the Pacific Railroad Convention. After the Convention is over he intends making a tour of as many of the southeastern counties as his time will permit before the meeting of Congress. It is the purpose to return to Washington at an early day next session, and continue the agitation of the question in the interest of the Legislature to the people, up to the time of the balloting of the next August election.

MARYLAND. Full returns from Maryland show that *three* Democrats and *three* whigs have been elected to the next Congress. This gives us a gain of one, and the whigs say will give them the House by a majority of one. How they reckon it this we do not understand, unless they count the Free Soilers as with them.

WOMEN IN RUSSIA.—A gentleman who went out to Russia with Maj. Whistler, on Railroad affairs and has recently returned, informs the writer, that in a very important branch of education and usefulness the Russian women are somewhat in advance of the American.—They participate in the duties of the Medical profession by managing the department of obstetric practice—a vocation for which some pretend to think our women are, and must continue to be, incompetent.

THE BUTLER DIVORCE.—The sum of $50,000 was settled upon Mrs Butler by her late husband, the interest of which alone she may expend annually, and at her death the principal goes to the two children to whom alone Mrs Butler has power to bequeath it. It was also arranged by the counsel, that the children of the parties should reside for two months in each year with Mrs Butler. It is understood that Mrs Butler has realized $50,000 by her "Readings."

There is a serious trouble among the New York whigs. A resolve complimentary to Fillmore, the Taylor vice president, was voted down in the state convention.

A FIGHT WITH A POLAR BEAR.—It has before been stated that the crew of a British fishing vessel had killed on the Coast of Labrador, an enormous White Polar Bear, which was conveyed to Halifax, and there stuffed. On Wednesday, his bearship arrived in this city in the brig Boston, his captors designing to exhibit or sell the monster, as might best conduce to their profit. We learn from Mr. David Dixon, one of the chief actors in the battle with his Polar Majesty, the following particulars of the fight:

The vessel to which the crew in question belonged, was the Lord Exmouth, of Halifax.—The scene was the verge of Labrador, near Greenland. Two of the crew of the Lord Exmouth were cruising in a boat, when they discovered the bear upon an Island. They immediately returned to the vessel, took in six others of the crew, and eight muskets, with which they returned to the vicinity of the Island. Upon approaching within gunshot, the bear perceived and came towards them. The first discharge wounded him in several places, but did not in the least check his approach. Finally, however, after receiving quite a number of balls in his body, he turned and slowly retreated, making his attackers shudder by the fierceness of his howling. It was then proposed by Dixon that they should land upon the Island, in order consummate the victory. To this the majority of the crew, demurred from fear. Three of the crew, however, including Dixon, landed, having armed themselves with two loaded guns apiece. The bear, as soon as he saw them upon land turned about and began to approach, when [illegible] more balls were put into his body, without [illegible] parently checking his approach. Before, however, he got near enough to harm them, Mr. Dixon succeeded in loading another gun. At this moment the bear presented his side, which he had not before done, and a bullet was lodged in his throat, which caused the animal to fall.—It was more than half an hour, however, before they dared approach, as every few minutes the bear would, by a desperate effort, get upon his feet with the intention of reaching them. After it was deemed safe, they ventured near, and found him to be dead. He was with considerable labor taken to the vessel, and found to be sixteen feet long and to weigh 2200 pounds. Five hundred pounds of fat were taken from him in Halifax, and it was found that six balls had lodged in his body. The contest lasted for an hour and a half, and the roars of the infuriated animal might have been heard for many miles.—Boston Traveller.

GEORGIA ELECTION.—Towns, the democratic candidate, has probably been elected governor. Both branches of the legislature are reported to be whig, though the democrats have gained in nearly every county.

MARYLAND ELECTION.—Full returns from Baltimore city, for members of the legislature, show the election of the entire democratic ticket by a large majority. Returns from the congressional district give a majority to Hamilton dem. Returns from the 4th district in Kent, election of McKaig, whig, who has gained on Taylor's vote last November. Two whigs are probably chosen to the legislature.

A later despatch says that Bowie, whig, has been elected to congress from the 1st district without opposition. In the 2d district, Hamilton dem. is said to be elected, which is a democratic gain. In the 4th district, McLean, dem. has 7275 votes to 6826 for Kenly, whig. Each whig, has been elected in the 5th district. The senate will be whig. The house of delegates is undetermined. Washington, Prince George, Anne Arundel, Cecil and Baltimore county and Lancaster send 13 whig and 13 democratic delegates.

OUR GAINS.—The Washington Union publishes a table comparing the result of the [illegible] which have taken place this year with Taylor's vote of last November, and the [illegible] stand is thus:—

	Democratic Gain
Connecticut,	5,417
Rhode Island,	958
Virginia,	9,870
North Carolina,	4,740
Tennessee,	7,000
Indiana,	4,000
Iowa,	1,227
Kentucky,	8,000
Alabama,	5,277
Maine,	8,000
Total—	49,000

A glorious verdict, truly!

☞ The London Times of Sept. 10, in a able article on slavery in American, says—

"The will of the people of England and the resources of the British nation have been applied with absolute authority and unbridging indifference to the extinction of slavery in the British islands. The northern States of America have more than power of altering the institutions and the tenure of property in the slave holding states of the Union—congress itself has no power; but if it had, and besides the power, if it had the will and the means to carry a general measure of abolition, *we are constrained to admit that the experiment made by the British government, and the state in which the British West Indies are now placed by it, would be looked at as the most unanswerable argument against such a scheme.*"

The Mexican papers contain the parting address of Mr. Clifford on taking leave of the Mexican government, and the response of the President. Both were very complimentary and the President was particularly strong in his expression of regard for the Minister, and of regret at the termination of their official relations. Subsequently, the President called personally upon Mr. Clifford, to bid him farewell, which was a very unusual honor. An escort of the National Guard was ordered to see Mr. Clifford to Vera Cruz

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.—It may not be generally known that the postage on transient newspapers, dropped into the post office by individuals, is now reduced to one cent each to any part of the State, and a half cent additional for distances over one hundred miles out of the State—the postage to be pre-paid, except when sent from the office of publication.

A letter from the first Assistant Postmaster General, in answer to an inquiry states that prepayment of postage is not required upon newspapers to California, *if sent from the office of publication.*

AUTOGRAPHICAL COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR. This is a new idea entirely, and a first rate one, too. The plan to publish fac-simile signatures of the Presidents and Cashiers of all the Banks in the United States. For sale by Redding & Co.—Boston Traveller.

This may be a "first rate" idea, but we do not believe it. It looks to us more like furnishing a *copy-book* for the use of rogues, than a means of detecting counterfeits.

CLERICAL QUARREL.—The Transcript says that the Rev. Joy H. Fairchild, of the Payson Church, South Boston, has commenced an action in the Supreme Judicial Court against the Rev. Nehemiah Adams, D. D., of the Essex street Church, in this city, for libel and slander, laying the damages at $10,000.

☞ The Newburyport Herald says: "From present appearances, if the news from California continues favorable for the next ninety days, our town will be largely represented in California." A similar fever prevails in many other places. New England is losing many of her enterprising young men, who are not yet steeped deep enough in roguery at home, to keep up with the times and live free from debt.

A VERY GREAT BORE.—The Huddersfield and Manchester tunnel is more than three miles in length, being the largest in the world—at a depth of 625 feet below the ridge of the hill, which it pierces. The tunnel is so perfectly straight, that on a clear day one can see through from either end.

SOLON BARTLETT, Esq., a native of this State, but for some years a resident of Louisiana, has been nominated by the democrats for Representative to Congress. Mr. Bartlett was educated in a printing office, and for some years published the New York Constellation. We hope he may be elected.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.—It may not be generally known that the postage on transient newspapers, dropped into the post office by individuals is now reduced to one cent each to any part of the State, and a half cent additional for distances over one hundred miles out of the State—the postage to be pre-paid, except when sent from the office of publication.

☞ At the recent meeting of the S. S. Committees held at Norway, HON. STEPHEN EMERY was unanimously Elected a member of the Board of Education for this County.

CONCERT. We understand that Messrs. COVERT & BARTON will give one of their side-splitting Concerts at the Town Hall this evening

NINE FINE CHILDREN.—We are informed by one who has just returned from the White Mountains, that while on his journey from Portland to Conway, the driver stopped the stage to show the travellers a rare sight. In front of a little cottage near by were eight rosy children, who, on seeing the stage before the door, cried out to those in the house to come out and get some cakes and pennies, when out rushed eleven other children of the two parents, who soon made their appearance in the interesting group. The oldest child is, as our informant was told by its father, was only 17 years of age.—Portsmouth Journal.

POOR GIRLS!—An exchange paper says, "The girls in some parts of Pennsylvania are so hard up for husbands, that they sometimes take up with printers and lawyers."

The chief of the Seminoles has disclaimed any participation in the late outbreaks, and promises to deliver up the perpetrators of the outrages.

☞ They are establishing a panorama of the garden of Eden at Portland. It is not stated whether the painting is from nature.

CHOLERA IN BANGOR.—The disease has nearly ceased in Bangor. The whole number of deaths up to the last Tuesday was 146.—Twenty-six of the Penobscot Indians have died of cholera.

HORRIBLE.—Mr Charles Stevens, of Castine, in a paroxysm of insanity, cut the throat of his youngest child, and then attempted to cut his own, but was prevented from effecting his purpose fully! The child is dead. It is thought he may recover.

[From the Columbian Gem & Literary Phenix, Feb. 8, 1845.]

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

We have on other occasions of full hands of puffs, and especially such as are calculated to insult the public as to the extraordinary virtues of quack medicines—times are dead—times many of the quacks are dead, and we, if not hourly need, at least are not called on to whine, but all that is left for us to do is to the physician. There are other *lots*, to be sure, but not embraced pestilence, in the pharmaceutical arrangements of the apothecary or regular physician, that are in common use, and of as much value as the per-scription of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is admitted by the concurrent testimony of those who have proved its virtues both of the following class. It will be found in the Pharmacopœia, and throughout the world in the first establishments, it has been used with universal success. In a consumption unchangeable in this, expectorating and operating the family of diseases above alluded to, this medicine has a value not to be estimated.

☞ None genuine without the written signature of I. BUTTS.

For sale by J. R. HAYMOND, Paris, and Ansel Field, South Paris; also by Druggists and Agents generally. 2w32

BRIGHTON MARKET,

[REPORTED FOR THE BOSTON TRAVELLER.]

THURSDAY, OCT. 4, 1849.

At market—1375 Beef Cattle, 1400 Stores, 11 prs. Working Oxen, 30 Cows and Calves, 5500 Sheep and Lambs, and 700 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle—We quote extra at $6,00—first quality, $5,75—second quality, $5,50—third, $5.

Stores—2 years old $10 to $14—3 years old $14 to $22.

Working Oxen—Sales at $55, 62, 65, 70, and $80.

Cows and Calves—$19, 24, 26, 28, 31, $35.

Sheep and Lambs—$1,33, 1,42, 1,75, 2, $2,75.

Swine—4 to 5c; Retail 5 1-2 to 6. Fat Hogs 4 1-4c.

MARRIAGES.

In this town, 6th inst., by Rev. G. K. Shaw, Mr. Nathan Walker of this town, to Miss Delphina P. Lee of Oxford.—By the same, Mr. William E. Cushman to Miss Rhoda Lee, both of Oxford.

The Printer was generously remembered, and the parties have his best wishes.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

ON the eighteenth day of March in the year eighteen hundred forty-three, JOHN MILTON DUNHAM, of Woodstock in the County of Oxford, conveyed to MARIA DUNHAM, then Widow and now the wife of Jonas Barker, of Livermore in said County of Oxford, by deed of mortgage of that date a certain farm or piece of land in said Woodstock therein described, and the same on which the said John Milton Dunham now lives, which deed is recorded in Oxford Registry, Book 67, page 72; and the conditions of said mortgage being broken we claim a foreclosure by reason thereof.

JONAS BARKER,
MARIA BARKER.

Livermore, Sept. 22, 1849. or 22

Down's Elixir.—*A Cure.*

From the Gospel Banner.

DR. DREW—being anxious to do good to my fellow beings, as I have means and opportunity, I wish to state through the Banner, that in my sickness last winter and spring, I received very great benefit from the use of N. H. DOWN'S ELIXIR.

I had been troubled some weeks with a severe cold, which so affected the vocal organs, that it was with great difficulty I discharged the duties of my office. My cold continued until I was completely prostrated by bleeding; which created a dry, hard cough. My appetite failed, my strength wasted, and my flesh disappeared. Seeing Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry recommended in the Banner, I procured a bottle and commenced taking it; and continued its use until I had taken three bottles; when I became satisfied that it contained opium, making a large amount of physic necessary, and, also contracting the very organs that should be relaxed. I tried other kinds of patent medicines, but with no good effect. For seven weeks I continued gradually to sink under my disease; at the expiration of which time, I was extremely weak, my skin dry and hus-k, as I my not and hands cold most of the time. I had a dull, heavy pain between my shoulders, and a distressing pain at the pit of my stomach. My tongue was coated with a black, white fur, bowels very irregular and costive, having fever, night sweats, dry, hard cough, sufficiency of breathing, and low spirits. My stomach at the time was so sore and weak that it was with difficulty I could stand erect. This was my situation when I commenced the use of N. H. DOWN'S ELIXIR. And to my great joy, and the great joy of my friends, I found that the use of it a few days had regulated my bowels, equalized the circulation, and produced a healthy moisture upon the skin. I used three bottles in two weeks, which entirely removed the sickness and weakness from my stomach, gave me a good appetite, and greatly improved my strength. I continued it's use six weeks longer, six bottles, which time I was able to resume my ministerial labors. I have since recommended it to a large number, and have never known it to fail of benefit where the directions were followed.

I have given it to my children in *colds*, and it cures them in a few hours. I therefore recommend it to all.

I do not hesitate cheerfully recommend N. H. DOWN'S VEGETABLE BALSAMIC ELIXIR to all who are afflicted with any of the diseases for which it is recommended. Yours truly, J. L. TUTTLE.

CUBA, August, 1849.

Facts to be found from the foregoing letter.

1st. Down's Elixir is Invaluable in relieving coughs, colds, and other maladies incident that difficulty.

2d. It is a perspirant. It equalizes the circulation—creates a healthy moisture to the skin, and vigor and tone to the system.

3d. It removes soreness and weakness from the stomach—gives a good appetite, and restores strength to the system.

4th. It cures colds—it is an effectual remedy for the measles and fevers. "ALL IT IS RECOMMENDED TO BE."

It is sold by Druggists and dealers in medicines throughout the country, and in Paris, by J. K. Hayemond, South Paris, A. Field, Buck & Young; North Paris, I. W. Mac Lucke, L. Wheeler; Bucksfield, I. Atwood & Co. Tailor, Coolidge & Gardiner; Peru, J. Dyer & Co. will sell at wholesale or retail at Proprietor's prices.—Oct 2. 3w Sept 25 Dec 22

Medical Notice.

DOCT. R. RICHARD CLAY,

WILL be professionally at the Elm House, Norway, during Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 10th and 11th; at the Stage House on Paris Hill, Friday and Saturday, Oct. 12th and 13th; and at the Elm House, Lower South Paris, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 15th, 16th, 17th & 18th, and will treat the following classes of diseases. All affections of the Liver, Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Diseases of Nervous System, &c. All chronic diseases of every name or nature, or which have been pronounced incurable, all Scrofulous diseases, such as Tumors, White Swellings, Salt Rheum, Sore Eyes, Scrofula, Ulcers, &c. Also, Females in any and all complaints, without an operation and without confining, bleeding and operating with instruments, caustics, ligatures, or other painful means—a practice which he considers unworthy the name of physician, and which Church in the Heal, Church of Christ, State of Ireland, and many others, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, Gravel, Stone, &c. Also, all private diseases of whatever nature, however long standing or how severe, such as Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood, Impotency, and Secretions of the Urethra and Prostate Gland, Nocturnal Emissions, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, Kidneys, Bladder, &c. Also, all kinds of Female complaints, Sexual Weakness, Loss of Menses, Whites of the Female, Irregularities, Pain in the Back, Loins, Sides, Womb, Bearing down Pains, Inflammation of the Womb, Ovaries, &c. Also, all diseases of Children, such as Worms, Scrofula, Canker, Sore Mouth, Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Chicken Pox, Mumps, Colic, Cholera Infantum, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Fevers, Inflammation of the Bowels, Stomach, Liver, Lungs, Kidneys, Bladder, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Tic Douloureux, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Hysterics, Fits, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Palsy, Partial Loss of Speech, Deafness, Blindness, Cataract, Amaurosis, Amaurosis, Inflammation of the Eyes, Granulated Lids, Tetter, Ringworm, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurvy, Boils, Carbuncles, Felons, Scalds, Burns, Sprains, Bruises, Wounds, Fractures, Dislocations, White Swellings, Tumors, Cancers, Ulcers, Fistula, Piles, Rupture, Stone in the Bladder, Gravel, Dropsy, Asthma, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Jaundice, Erysipelas, Fever and Ague, Fevers of all kinds, Inflammation in all its forms, Epilepsy or Fits, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Tic Douloureux, Hysterics, Paralysis or Palsy, St. Vitus Dance, Insanity, Derangement, Female Complaints in all their forms, Disease of the Kidneys, Bladder, Stone and Gravel, Dropsy, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers, Fever Sores, Scrofula or King's Evil, White Swelling, Tumors, Cancers, Worms of all kinds, Consumption, Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Sciatica or Hip Gout, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Influenza, Pain in the Side, Back or Limbs, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Tic Douloureux, Sick Headache, Female Weakness, Barrenness, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Incontinence of Urine, Wetting the Bed, Involuntary Discharges, Venereal Diseases, Gonorrhœa or Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis or Mercurial Disease, Secondary Symptoms, Tertiary Syphilis, Ulcerated Throat, Nodes, Blotches, Spots, Pimples on the Face, Diseased Bones, Scrofulous Affections, Impurities of the Blood, Constitutional Debility, Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Discharges, Impotency, Sterility, or Barrenness, Hypochondria, or Blue Devils, Dizziness of the Head, Nervous Irritability, Sleeplessness, Derangements of the Digestive Functions, Habitual Costiveness, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision or Dots before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits, can be effectually cured.

REFERENCES.

I. Cook, M. D., L. L. D., *New York.* W. G. Eastman, M. D., L. L. D., *Boston.*

Certificates of cures and opinions of the press may be seen at the office of Dr. C.

The afflicted are respectfully invited to call.

Dr. C. has met with great success in all affections of the Lungs. Dr. C. has met with very great success in curing Consumption, and all affections of the Lungs. Dr. C. has met with very great success in curing Consumption, and all affections of the Lungs.

☞ Dr. C. will visit this place on or about four or six weeks, of which due notice will be given.

☞ *No charges for Consultations.* ☜

July 31, 1849. 3m32

IRON FOUNDRY,

AND

STOVE WORKS,

STEEP FALLS, NORWAY, MAINE,

BROWN & Co., PROPRIETORS.

Woolen, Long and Square SHAWLS,

Scarfs, Mantles & Childrens Shawls

MANUFACTURED AT THE

Bay State Mills, Lawrence, Mass.

THESE GOODS have been inspected, even more than which were considered superior to those sold last year, and we now have no hesitation in recommending them as decidedly better in quality and cheaper than the former. We shall keep a large assortment of them, and may at every open week, as the manufacturing family of deceased above alluded to, this medicine has a value not to be estimated.

☞ None genuine without the written signature of I. BUTTS.

For sale by J. R. HAYMOND, Paris, and Ansel Field, South Paris; also by Druggists and Agents generally. 2w32

PROBATE NOTICES.

At a Court of Probate held at Livermore, within and for the County of Oxford, on the nineteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

STEPHEN LEAVITT, Administrator of the estate of JOHN LEAVITT, late of Livermore in said county, deceased, having presented his final account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,—

It was Ordered, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. [22] GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Turner, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twentieth day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine:

CHARLES TURNER, named Executor in a certain Instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of JESSE TURNER, late of Buckfield in said County, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

It was Ordered, that the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said Instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

22 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administratrix of the Estate of

EBENEZER LONG, late of Denmark,

in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment: and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

MEHITABLE LONG.

Sept. 29th, 1849. 22

At a Court of Probate held at Rumford, within and for the County of Oxford, on the eighteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine:

E. BEAN, Administrator of the Estate of EPHRAIM POWERS, late of Bethel in said County, deceased, having presented his second account of his administration of the estate of said Deceased.—

It was Ordered, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register

At a Court of Probate held at Rumford, within and for the County of Oxford, on the eighteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine:

WM. W. ABBOTT, surviving partner of JAMES P. ABBOTT, late of Andover in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of his settlement of the Company property of the estate of said deceased,—

It was Ordered, That the said surviving partner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Livermore, within and for the County of Oxford, on the nineteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine:

JAMES CHASE, Administrator of the Estate of THOMAS CHASE, late of Livermore in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,—

It was Ordered, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Livermore, within and for the County of Oxford, on the nineteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine:

CHARLES TORRY, named Executor in a certain Instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of AUGUSTUS TORRY, late of Livermore in said County, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

It was Ordered, that the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

22 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Dixfield, within and for the County of Oxford, on the eighteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine:

ON the Petition of LOUISA EDMONDS, Widow of HIRAM EDMONDS, late of Mexico in said County, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal property of her late husband,—

It was Ordered, that the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris on the third Tuesday of October next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

21 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Bethel, within and for the County of Oxford, on the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine:

To the Hon. JOB PRINCE, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford:

RESPECTFULLY represents LORING COPELAND, Guardian of Mary S., Martha, Henry W., and Flora A. Copeland, minor heirs of Seth Copeland, late of Turner in said County, deceased, that his said Wards are possessed of certain real estate consisting of a lot of land numbered 280, situated in the town of Turner, on which is a growth of oak timber, a part of which ought to be sold and the proceeds thereof put out on interest for the benefit of said Wards.

He therefore prays your Honor to grant him license to sell the same at private sale for the above mentioned purpose. LORING COPELAND.

At a Court of Probate held at Turner, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twentieth day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine,—

It was Ordered, that the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

21 GEO. K SHAW, Register.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Bethel, within and for the County of Oxford, on the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

ON the Petition of ALBERT H. SMALL, Guardian of Martha A. Bean, and other minor children of Samuel Bean, late of Newry, in said County, deceased, praying for license to sell at private sale their right in the homestead farm of said deceased for their benifit, with the reversion of the Widow's Dower, agreeably to the Statute in such cases provided:

It was Ordered, that the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

21 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Livermore, within and for the County of Oxford, on the nineteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

ON the Petition of POLLY HILL, Widow of SAMUEL HILL, late of Livermore in said County, deceased, praying for allowance out of the personal property of her late husband,—

It was Ordered, that the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

21 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Dixfield, within and for the County of Oxford, on the eighteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine:

AUGUSTUS H. WHITE, Administrator of the estate of HIRAM A. WHITE, late of Dixfield in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased, and also the first account of the surviving partner of said deceased,—

It was Ordered, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Turner, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twentieth day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine:

S. F. BROWN and ZADOC LONG, Administrators of the estate of LEVI CUSHMAN, late of Buckfield in said County, deceased, having presented their first account of their administration of the estate of said deceased,—

It was Ordered, that the said Administrators give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

21 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the Estate of

SALMON PARK, late of Dixfield,

in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law direct.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment: and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

GEO. DILLINGHAM.

Sept. 18, 1849. 21

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

CORNELIUS H. WHITMAN, late of Mexico,

in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the Law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment: and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

RUFUS VIRGIN.

Sept. 18, 1849. 21

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administratrix with the Will annexed, of the Estate of

RICHARD TAYLOR, late of Buckfield,

in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment: and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

XOA TAYLOR.

Sept. 26, 1849. 21

Bonnets and Fancy Goods.

THE subscriber has just received from Boston, a large and fashionable assortment of Bonnets, Bonnet Trimmings and Fancy Goods, for sale cheap, —among which may be found—

Florence, Dorsa Braid, Milan Edge, Corded Milan, Corded Brunswick, Coburg, Glace, Pearl, Braid Edge, Pe Ple, Jenny Lind, Puzzle Braid, French Lace, Rutland, Fancy Hair Braid, Colsing Corded, English Straw, and Colored Straw Bonnets.

Fancy & Mourning Bonnet, Cap and Neck Ribbons, Fancy Tabs, Fancy Cravats, Mourning Collars, Collerette, Standing Collers, Mourning Veils, White and Gold Tarlton, Bonnet Flowers and Wreaths.

Particular attention given to Bleaching and Pressing Straw Bonnets.

Mourning Bonnets constantly on hand, and all orders promptly attended to.

Rooms over NOYES & FRANCIS' Store.

SARAH R. MILLETT.

Norway, May 12, 1849. tf 2

☞NOTICE!☜

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate payment, if they wish to save cost.

B. C. CUMMINGS.

Paris, August 28, 1849. 17

JEWETT & PRESCOTT'S

New Stock for Fall Trade!!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Silk and Shawl Store,

No. 2 Milk Street, Boston.

5000 NEW CASHMERE SHAWLS, all shapes, sizes, qualities and prices.

50 Packages superior BLACK SILKS, extra width, for Dresses, Visites, Mantillas, &c.

50 Packages DRESS SILKS, fig'd, plain, and striped, in choice cameleon shades.

1000 Plaid, Long and Square SHAWLS, very best styles.

100 Pieces Thibet Cloths and French Merinos, in most admirable colors.

Cases of Thibet Cashmeres, Lyonese Cloths and Alpacens, for dresses.

Cases German, French, and India Satins, all qualities and colors.

Cartons Palm Fig'd Cachmere and Rich Crape Shawls, all colors.

Cartons THIBET and SILK SHAWLS. in black and fancy colors.

300 Pieces Superior Black Bombazines, Rich black and colored

SILK VELVETS, all widths.

CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, VISITES, &c. of every pattern and material.

Mourning Shawls & Silk Goods,

of all kinds, to which we ask particular attention.

It is enough to say that from this

Gigantic and Incomparable Assortment

OF

Silk Goods and Shawls,

purchasers will be served with

ANY QUANTITY from a SIXPENCE-WORTH to a PACKAGE,

and always *at prices entirely beyond the reach of competition.*

Merchants in the Country, Ladies buying for their Own Use, AND ALL OTHERS,

are invited to test the advantage of buying at

JEWETT & PRESCOTT'S SILK & SHAWL STORE,

No. 2 MILK STREET.

(A few steps our of Washington Street.)

Sept. 4, 1849. is3m18

R. B. JENNINGS,

Surgeon Dentist,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Buckfield and vicinity, that he has opened an office in Bridgham's Hall, over the Post Office, in Buckfield Village, where he will be happy to wait on those who may require the services of a Dentist.

TEETH inserted, from one to a full set, on pivot or plate. Also, filled with Gold foil, Steniel, or Tin foil. Likewise, cleansed. Terms, reasonable.

July 10, 1849. tf 11

FARMERS!

Be Wise To-day!

BY INSURING YOUR CROPS &c. AGAINST FIRE!

WITH the WASHINGTON COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. This Company will insure *Hay, Grain, Live Stock, &c.*, on the most favorable terms, the expense being so very trifling that no Farmer should be so unwise as to delay insurance a single day. In one HOUR the labor of a YEAR may be lost. Applications received by

W. LITTLE.

General Agent for Maine, No. 28 Exchange st. Portland; or Timothy Ludden, Turner; John M. Eustis, Dixfield; O'N W Robinson Jr. East Bethel; Lawson M Coburn, Greenwood; L T Boothby, South Paris; Wm E Goodnow, Norway; Josiah Bailey, Andover; Th's B Little, Danville; Nath Cushman, Mechanic Falls; Nath Perley Livermore; J H Mead, N Bridgton; O'N W Robinson, Waterford; J S Keith, Oxford; S A B Knight, Sweden

August 14, 1849. is tf 15

Clocks and Watches.

THE subscriber, feeling grateful for past favors, would hereby notify his friends and customers that he is constantly making additions to his stock of CLOCKS and WATCHES, new and second hand. Also—A prime assortment of Steel, Silver and Gold mounted

SPECTACLES,

with glasses concave, convex and coloured. Spectacle glasses, looking glass plates, clock, picture and coach glasses, gold beads, silver and plated spoons, silver pencils, thimbles and nurse tubes, britania teapots, thermometers, umbrellas, butter knives, watch furniture, jewelry, violin strings, &c. &c. &c.

Watches & Clocks carefully repair'd

S. WALTON.

Opposite the Elm House, Norway Village

August 21, 1849. tf 16

BUCK & WESCOTT'S CLOTHING STORE

At South Paris.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Paris, and the public generally, that they still continue to carry on the

CLOTHING BUSINESS

at the above mentioned place. Tendering their most sincere thanks for the liberal patronage, which they have received, they hope, by punctual attendance, to merit a continuance of the same. Being regularly supplied from Boston with

Ready Made Clothing,

they flatter themselves that they are prepared to furnish Goods

As cheap as can be found elsewhere.

They also keep

CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

French, German, and English BROADCLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doeskins & Vestings,

which will be made to order in any style to suit the customer.

All work made to order, warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

Fashions Regularly Received.

F. C. BUCK,
M. M. WESCOTT.

May 14, 1849. 1y 2

D. PORTER STOWELL,

Counsellor and Attorney at Law,

SOUTH PARIS, MAINE.

MUTUAL Life Insurance Company OF BALTIMORE.

NEW ENGLAND BRANCH,

25 Doane Street, Boston.

GEO. M. CHALWILL,

General Agent for New England.

SUB AGENCY OF OXFORD COUNTY.

TIMOTHY LUDDEN, Esq. of Turner, *Agent.*
HENRY D. IRISH, Esq., M. D., *Examining Physician.*

Local Board of Trustees for New England Branch:

Daniel Deshon, President; C. F. Adams, Rev'd S. K. Lothrop, Ephraim Lombard, John Schouler, Col. William Schouler, Col. N. A. Thompson, Thomas Groom, William W. Warren.

Funds sufficient to meet the expected losses of this Branch from its present business, are now invested in New England, under the supervision of the Local Board of Trustees, by whom the securities are holden, and the same will be done from month to month hereafter. Per order:

GEORGE M. CHALWILL,
[Aug. 11, 1849.—1y.] *General Agent.*

New Fashionable Boot, Shoe, and Cap Store.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Norway and vicinity that he has taken a Store in Hathaway's Building, opposite the Elm House, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand, a good assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S NICE BOOTS & SHOES, LADIES, MISSES, and CHILDRENS GAITERS, BUSKINS, and TIES,

Of the latest style and superior workmanship.

—ALSO—

GENTLEMEN'S AND BOY'S CAPS constantly on hand.

Boots and Shoes repaired at short notice.

G. E. SHATTUCK.

Norway, July 17, 1849. tf 12

FOR SALE,

$50,000

Worth of Real Estate in the

County of Oxford.

FARM in Paris, containing 100 acres of land, well watered, suitably divided into mowing, tillage and pasturing, with a good Orchard and Wood lot, principally hard wood, with a fine growth of young Maple. On the same is a good dwelling House with barn and shed, all in good repair and convenient. It is situated within 3 miles of the St Lawrence & Atlantic Railroad, Paris Hill and Hebron Academy, and on the road leading from Paris Hill to Hebron Academy, and is to be sold cheap.

1 Brick Woolen Factory with 2 sets of Machinery of modern style,—situated in Oxford 1 mile from the Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railroad and 34 miles from Portland. This property is on an excellent location and will be sold or let at a great bargain.

A farm consisting of 60 acres of land, with dwelling house, barn and shed, and thrifty fruit trees, the land being well proportioned for a farmer,—lying 4 miles North of South Paris Village.

25 acres of good land, with dwelling house and barn on the same, situated near Jackson's Mills in Paris,—and near said land an excellent Water-power, suitable for a Factory or Mill, together with eight acres of land and a dam.

42 acres of Wood-land situated 2 miles North of Paris Hill. 30 acres of Wood and Intervale land 1 mile North of South Paris Village on the Little Androscoggin River.

1 good Dwelling-house and shed with one acre of land, situated at Locke's Mills in Greenwood,—a desirable stand for a Mechanic. And also at said Locke's Mills, 1 set of Woolen Machinery at three quarters of its value, and privilege of running the same.

50 acres of wild land 4 miles from the above Village in Greenwood,—very cheap.

1 Water-privilege near North Paris, on the main traveled road to Rumford.

70 acres of Timber and Wood land, lying between Norway and South Paris Villages, and near the Parris Depot.

20 desirable Building lots near said Depot.

The above property is offered at good bargains, the owners expecting to remove from the County immediately; and persons wishing for good farms cheap can now have them on easy terms.

One Farm situated in the town of Paris, lying two miles South of South Paris Village, containing 80 acres of well proportioned mowing, tillage, pasturing and wood land; and on the same is a house, shed, and barn. Price, $1000.

Also, one Farm lying three miles North of said Village in Paris, containing 55 acres of prime land, including 15 acres of thrifty woodland and a good orchard. This is very pleasantly situated, and will be sold for $500, terms of payment being liberal.

Likewise, a large Farm containing 300 acres of land and prime buildings, lying 2 miles North of said Village. Price $3500. Terms of payment easy.

Also, in South Paris Village, 14 acres of desirable land for house lots, and good buildings on the same, suitable for two families.

Likewise, two small houses and one acre of land situated on the main travelled road from Norway to Bethel, 1 1-2 miles from Norway Village, a desirable location for a Shoemaker or other mechanic.

Also, a good Wood Lot of 45 acres—and 15 acres of pasture land, situated 3 miles Southeast of South Paris Village, and easy road to the Depot.

Also, ten house lots in Norway Village.

—ALSO—

500 Bushels OATS.
200 Bushels of CORN, in the car.
700 lbs. of WOOL.
35 head of YOUNG CATTLE.
12 Tons GOOD HAY.

For further particulars, enquire at the General Agency Office of WM. E. GOODNOW.
Norway Village, Sept. 1, 1849. eoptf 18

State of Maine.

AN ACT to provide for taking a State Valuation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows:

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Mayor of each city, the Selectmen of each town, and the Assessors of each plantation on or before the first day of January next, to return to the Secretary of State, on oath, a true copy of the valuation of such city, town, or plantation, and number of polls upon which the city, town, or plantation tax, for the year eighteen hundred and forty-nine, was assessed, and any city, town, or plantation not so returned, shall be doomed in the next valuation at the pleasure of the next Legislature, and the valuation thereof shall not afterwards be reduced for the term of ten years.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to transmit to each city, town and plantation, a copy of this act immediately upon the adj

N. H. DOWN'S
VEGETABLE BALSAMIC ELIXIR,

THE GREAT NORTHERN REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION!
Also, the most effectual remedy in the world, for
COLDS, COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH,
CROUP OR QUINSY, ASTHMA, PAIN IN THE SIDE OR STOMACH, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE
LUNGS AND LIVER.

THIS medicine is purely vegetable, and is by far the most effectual medicine known, for all diseases affecting the BRONCHIAL OR PULMONARY ORGANS.

Its effect upon the patient is most marked, and differs from that of most medicines recommended for the same complaints, in the following particulars:

1st—It never irritates the organs it should soothe—never dries up the cough, leaving the cause unattached—but first *loosens the cough, relieves the expectoration or secretion*, then removes the cause, *eradicating it completely* from the system, when, as a matter of course, the *cough ceases*, and the patient is well.

2d—It never produces costiveness in the consumptive patient—on the contrary, it has a laxative effect, and is a moderate cathartic. We defy the world to produce a case of costiveness so inveterate but that in two or three weeks this patient in the mean time having proper regard to diet) it will entirely remove it, and produce a healthy action of the bowels.

3d—It does not produce a *dryness of the skin*, but is a powerful promoter of *sensible and insensible perspiration*, thus expelling, by the pores of the skin, those poisonous fluids and impurities of the blood, the retention of which in the system is the *sure precursor* of DISEASE, SICKNESS AND DEATH.

We do not pretend that **DOWN'S ELIXIR** is a specific for all the ills that flesh is heir to; but we do say, and can confirm by incontestable evidence, that for

CONSUMPTION,

And all diseases of the *lungs, the liver, and the pulmonary organs*, it is *unrivalled—unequaled*. HUNDREDS by it have been snatched from an UNTIMELY GRAVE, and THOUSANDS who *delayed too long its use*, have found, in the advanced state of their disease, that RELIEF FROM SUFFERING which they had vainly sought from every other source.

This INVALUABLE MEDICINE is *highly concentrated* and put up in 2 oz. and 4 1-2 oz. bottles, at fifty cents and one dollar per bottle, and each bottle warranted to contain more CURATIVE PROPERTIES than four bottles of any of the *weak, adulterated* pint bottle preparations of the day.

We have received *hundreds of certificates* of its wonderful cures, from every part of the country, many of which have been published, *and can be had gratis of any of our agents.*

Sold wholesale and retail by CURTIS & SMITH, General Agents, St. Albans, Vt., to whom all orders for supplies of the medicine should be addressed, stating the best mode of sending it—also, sold by agents in nearly all the villages and towns in the country.

It is also sold, at wholesale and retail by
J. K. HAMMOND, Paris; A. FIELD, South Paris.
July 24, 1849. 1y12

DR. MARSHALL'S
AROMATIC CATARRH AND
HEADACHE SNUFF.

This SNUFF has proved the most effectual remedial agent known to the MEDICAL FACULTY for

Removing a Cold in the Head,
The Headache, & all Catarrhal Affections.

It relieves the patient of GIDDINESS OR DIZZINESS OF THE HEAD—of all WHIZZING OR BUZZING SENSATIONS, such as are produced by too great a flow and pressure of *blood upon the brain*, cures the headache, and is the only agent known upon which you can rely with confidence for a COMPLETE, RADICAL CURE of that most troublesome disease,

THE CATARRH.

It cleanses, strengthens, and restores to healthy action all those organs, and membraneous passages of the head, the OBSTRUCTION of which produces pain in the FOREHEAD and region of the EYES, a sort of snuffling in the NOSE, a sense of *matter dropping from the head into the throat*, &c.

All these it cures easily and speedily, and the

Most Confirmed Cases of Catarrh,

it usually cures in A FEW MONTHS.

It is also an unfailing cure for BLEEDING AT THE NOSE, if persevered in but a short time.

Sold at wholesale and retail by Druggists generally—by many Agents throughout the country, and by

July 24, 1849. 1y12

COLUMBIAN UNIVERSAL
Strengthening Plaster.

LONG TRIED—TRUED BY THE TEST—UNIVERSALLY PRONOUNCED UNRIVALLED, AND PEERLESS ALIKE.

These PLASTERS will be found a cure for WEAKNESS OR LAMENESS IN THE BACK, SIDE OR STOMACH, DISEASED RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS, STITCHES, DARTING PAINS, &c., in the limbs, back, side or stomach, and for all purposes where a plaster is needed, they have no *superior*, if indeed an *equal*.

By wearing upon the BREAST OR STOMACH, they will be found to afford *great relief* in all cases of *pain or soreness of the* CHEST and LUNGS, occasioned by neglected or protracted colds and coughs.

They are beautifully spread on prepared cloth at 25 cents each, and may be worn without inconvenience for a long time. If they become wrinkled up, they may be taken off, cleansed of sweat and dust, and again put on, and thus worn for **three or six months** at a time.

These Plasters are also spread on a thick linen paper at 12 1-2 cents, and are by far the best **Poor Man's Plaster** in the world.

In preparing the plaster to put on, it should not be merely *warmed*, but should be COMPLETELY MELTED, by holding the BACK OF THE PLASTER over the fire.

Sold by Agents generally, throughout the country, and by

July 24, 1849. 1y12

CURTIS & PERKINS'
Cramp and Pain Killer!

THE GREATEST REMEDY FOR
CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, SUMMER COMPLAINTS, &C.

IN BANGOR, where the Cholera is raging fearfully, it has never failed in a single case when CURTIS & PERKINS' CRAMP AND PAIN KILLER was used and faithfully applied.

Read the following, from the City Advertiser, Dec. 27th of September, 1849.

This fearful destroyer has made its appearance in our midst. All are anxious to find some remedy for the cure of cholera. Many remedies are proposed. We have the pleasure to say that CURTIS & PERKINS' CRAMP AND PAIN KILLER is the best article we have made use of, and we have done it extensively, and it responds in a few minutes in every case in which it is used. We speak from the experiment that has successfully, in many violent Spasms, and in every case of the disease. It is truly a *Cramp and Pain Killer*. Let every family in Bangor be supplied, for it is the best medicine in their homes, with it doing everything depends on using time in season.

☞ Since writing the above, we are informed that Capt. Hopkins, who is mainly actuated in N. York, where several of his crew were attacked with the Cholera, and relieved by the use of the *Cramp and Pain Killer*. He procured of CURTIS & PERKINS' CRAMP AND PAIN KILLER; it is a powerful article of *Pain Killer*. Two or three small doses of the Cramp is broken up. We are assured by the proprietors, that there is no danger from a single case. We are assured positive of facts, and have no hesitation in recommending it to every family.

It is sold by Druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the country. In Paris by J. K. HAMMOND; South Paris, A. Field; Rose & Young, Norway; Fuller, E. W. Shurtleff; L. Washburn, Turner; C. F. Atwood & Co., Fuller, Canton; Andrews, Hebron; and J. Penley & Co., Hartford, and by druggists generally throughout the country.

FIRE INSURANCE AGENT.
L. T. BOOTHBY,

AGENT for the Atlantic, Thames, Lafayette, Mercantile and St. Lawrence Mutual Insurance Companies.

South Paris, May 2, 1849. 1f9

Window Sash!

30000 LIGHTS of Window Sash, of various sizes, for sale by

L. T. BOOTHBY.

North Paris, Jan. 27, 1849. 3f 93

To the Honorable County Commissioners of the County of Oxford:

THE undersigned would respectfully represent that the County Road leading from the [illegible] to Rumford, is impassable for [illegible] without great danger of life and limb. We therefore request your Honorable Board to examine the premises, and if you are of opinion that a new road should be located between the two places mentioned, to appoint a time and place for the purpose, and notify the adjoining travelling public of the same.

ABEL CHAPMAN & 32 others.

Dixon, August 11th, 1849.

State of Maine.

OXFORD, ss.—At a Court of County Commissioners, begun and holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of September, A. D. 1849:

ON the foregoing Petition, it being ordered that the Petitioners cause notice to be given to all persons interested, by publishing an attested copy of said Petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed at Paris, in said County of Oxford, that they may appear at a Court of County Commissioners, to be holden at the house of Samuel R. Coggin in A. [illegible] on the [illegible] day of November, A. D. 1849, at ten o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted; and this Order is to be published on the Thursday of the present September, and the three following weeks successively.

Attest—WM. K. KIMBALL, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.

Attest—WM. K. KIMBALL, Clerk.

To the Honorable County Commissioners for the County of Oxford.

YOUR Petitioners, Inhabitants of the towns of Rumford, Mexico, Canton and Byron, would respectfully represent, that a road from the County road near Spencer Cushman's in the town of Rumford, to the Androscoggin River, near the mouth of Swift River, in said Rumford, would be very much for the convenience and benefit of your Petitioners; and that the distance between the two places mentioned would be lessened between the two places mentioned, and would greatly facilitate the forwarding travelling public of the above mentioned places.

We would therefore respectfully request your Honorable Board to examine the premises, and if you locate the same, if you in your judgment should deem proper, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

JAMES M. POLLOFF & 19 others.

Rumford, Sept. 3d, 1849.

State of Maine.

OXFORD, ss.—At a Court of County Commissioners, begun and holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of September, A. D. 1849:

ON the foregoing Petition, it being ordered that the Petitioners cause notice to be given to all persons interested, by publishing an attested copy of said Petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed at Paris, in said County of Oxford, that they may appear at a Court of County Commissioners, to be holden at the house of Samuel R. Coggin in A. [illegible] on the [illegible] day of November, A. D. 1849, at ten o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted; and this Order is to be published on the Thursday of the present September, and the three following weeks successively.

Attest—WM. K. KIMBALL, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.

Attest—WM. K. KIMBALL, Clerk.

To the Honorable County Commissioners for the County of Oxford.

[illegible]

State of Maine.

[illegible]

Lost.

THREE NOTES of HAND [illegible]

W. L. [illegible], Agent S. P. M. Co.

Paris, Sept. 25th, 1849. 1 51

Buckfield Branch Rail Road.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the President [illegible]

[illegible]

Treasurer's Office, Sept. 25, 1849.

C. W. WALTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MEXICO, MAINE

NEW ARRANGEMENT & NEW SPRING GOODS
AT
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Opened

A. C. DENISON, C. P. TRUE & J. A. KENDALL

Having entered into a Copartnership for Mercantile purposes, under the style of

DENISON, TRUE & KENDALL,

and having made large and commodious additions to the Store lately occupied by DENISON & TRUE, taking it as a whole

LARGEST STORE IN THE COUNTY!

would respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally, that they are receiving by the Spring Trade a full and complete

EXTENSIVE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

purchased with the utmost care, and which

WILL BE SOLD AT THE LOWEST PRICES,

Being at Wholesale or Retail. As they would call the attention of their customers to their old Customers, and the public generally, to the fact that they have made extensive and unusual preparations for the Spring Trade, and that they will have no

Means, D. T. & K. are now prepared to purchase for cash, and in quantities for

WHOLESALE PURCHASERS,

every article kept in a VARIETY STORE. Among which may be found at all times

ENGLISH, GERMAN and AMERICAN BROADCLOTHS, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Petersham, Cassinetts, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Plain and Fancy Vestings, of all qualities and styles, PATCHES, M. D'LAINES, GINGHAMS, Alpacas, Mohairs, Serges, Delaines, Plain Satins, Fancy Cashmeres, &c.

PRINTS, of all qualities and styles, PATCHES, M. D'LAINES, GINGHAMS

BROWN and BLEACHED SHEETINGS, of all qualities, TICKINGS, DRILLINGS, Denims, Wadding, Batting, Cotton Yarn, Carpet Chain, Cotton and Linen Sheeting and

White Goods of all descriptions.

Also, a large assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES

Also, NAILS & BRADS, Steel, Iron, Cast Steel, Iron and Steel Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Hoes, Shovels and Spades, Forks, Rakes, Scythes, Snaths, Grain Cradles, Scythe Stones, Files, Rasps, Hand Saws, Pit Saws, Mill Saws, Chisels, Gouges, Planes, Bits, Braces, Screws, Augers, Trowels, Plasterers' Hawks and Hods, Brushes, Brooms, Whips, Cards, Shovel and Tongs, Shoe Knives, Awls, Pincers, Lasts, Pegs, Shoe Thread, Shoe Tacks, Sheep Skins, Calf Skins, Kip Skins, Morocco, Lining, Binding, Bindings, Shoe Laces, Boot Webbing, Elastic Webbing, Suspender Webbing, Suspenders, Gloves, Mittens, Hosiery, Shirts and Drawers, Cotton Wadding, Batting, Cotton Yarn, Carpet Chain, Cotton and Linen Sheeting and

HATS, CAPS, CARPETING AND FEATHERS.
BLANK BOOKS, SCHOOL BOOKS and STATIONERY, WRITING, WRAPPING, and BOOK PAPERS.

Also

Hard and Crockery Ware, and Mirrors. W. I. Goods and Groceries.

CORN, FLOUR, NAILS, GLASS, LIME, PLASTER, IRON AND STEEL, Steel, Lead, Sugar, Powder, Shot, Molasses, Tea, Coffee, Spices, Soap, Candles, Starch, Pepper, Saleratus, Ginger, Rice, Pipes, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Brushes, Combs, Suspenders, Gloves, Mittens, Hosiery, Shirts and Drawers, Cotton Wadding, Batting, Cotton Yarn, Carpet Chain, Cotton and Linen Sheeting and

Also—*R. T. [illegible]* of all kinds kept and sold.

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

WANTED—[illegible] BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD and EGGS, for which the highest market price will be paid.

N. B. [illegible]

DR. SPEAR'S
SO MUCH ESTEEMED
Indian Vegetable Medicines,

[illegible]

Brandreth's Pills

ARE [illegible]

THE CURE WILL BE CERTAIN,

HOW TO USE THEM IN CHOLERA, &

HAVE THEIR LIVES SAVED.

[illegible]

BRANDRETH CELEBRATED PILLS

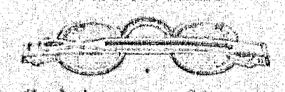
NO DANGER FROM CHOLERA

BRANDRETH PILLS

E. W. CLARK,
DEPUTY SHERIFF,
PARIS, OXFORD COUNTY, MAINE.

WM. M. CUSHMAN,
DEALER IN
Watches, Jewelry & Fancy Goods
41 Norway Village, Me.

SPECTACLES



A Good Assortment of Spectacles for sale by

E. WALTON.

Paris Hill, May 22, 1849. 1f46

Lumber!

250000 FEET of Clear Stuff, of various sizes, for sale by

L. T. BOOTHBY.

North Paris, Jan. 27, 1849. 3f 93

COUNTER BILLS.

[illegible]

E. COY,
SURGEON DENTIST,
South Paris, Me.

ROOMS AT WM. H. NEWHALL'S

Dr. H. J. Bowdoin, Portland.
Dr. Wm. A. Reed, South Paris.
Dr. A. York, "

SCHOOL BOOKS.

GRAMMARS, Geographies, Arithmetics, Readers, Spelling Books, Histories, Slates, Pencils, Pens, Ink, Paper, Quills, Wafers, Sealing Wax, Blank Books, Pocket Books, Portfolios, Memorandum Books, Pocket Knives, Scissors, Razors, Razor Straps, Shaving Boxes, Combs, Brushes, Suspenders, Gloves, Mittens, Hosiery, Shirts and Drawers, Cotton Wadding, Batting, Cotton Yarn, Carpet Chain, Cotton and Linen Sheeting and

For sale by E. WALTON.

Paris Hill, Dec. 2, 1849. 2f 95

Atlantic and St. L. Rail Road.

PASSENGER TRAINS will leave the Depot at the foot of India Street daily, Sundays excepted, on and after April 23, 1849, till further notice, as follows:

Leave Portland for Lewiston Falls at 8 Mechanic Falls at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Leave the Depot at the Mechanic Falls for Portland at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M.

Leave the Depot at the Lewiston Falls for Portland at 11.15 A. M. and 6.45 P. M.

A Freight Train with a Passenger Car attached will leave Mechanic Falls for Portland at 6 A. M.

Leave Lewiston Falls for Portland at 6 A. M.

Leave Portland for Lewiston Falls and Mechanic Falls, at 4.15 P. M.

The Company will not be responsible for a Baggage over and above the sum of one hundred dollars, unless notice is given and the same is paid for at the rate of one passenger for every $500 additional value.

S. J. CHISHOLM, Superintendent.

Portland, April 17, 1849.

The 2 o'clock A. M. train from Portland will connect at Lewiston with the Stages for Farmer, Livermore, Winthrop and Hallowell; and Waterford and Bethel; Norway, Paris and Augusta.

The 7 o'clock A. M. train from Portland will connect at Mechanic Falls, Lewiston Junction, and Stage for Lewiston and Auburn. The 7 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. trains from Portland will connect at Mechanic Falls, Lewiston Junction, and Stage for Norway, South Paris and Paris West Minot and Poland.

tf 51

HOWE & CO'S
Paris and Portland Express.

THE subscribers would inform their friends and the public that they have commenced running a regular line of Stages between Paris and Portland, to leave Portland at 8 o'clock A. M. and Paris at 2 o'clock P. M. every day, Sundays excepted, commencing on Monday, April 23d, 1849.

Passengers will be taken to and from any part of the above route, at reasonable prices.

Baggage will be taken at the risk of the owner.

HOWE & CO.

N. B. Horses to let.

April 23, 1849. 1f 51

Norway Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

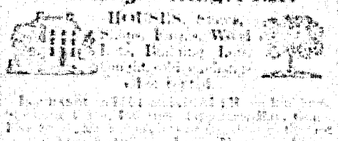
THE WASHINGTON COUNTY
Mutual Fire Insurance Company
Policies Running Five Years.

With a Guarantee Capital of more than $100,000, and a large Surplus Fund for the Payment of Losses, without assessment. And having more than 500 Members.

AND

[illegible]

General Agency Office,
NO. 3, BRICK ROW,
Norway Village, Me.



HOUSES, [illegible]

[illegible]

Found in Andover.

THE [illegible]

D. GOODENOW,
COUNSELLOR
AND
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

[illegible]

S. CHERRY & SON are [illegible]

MEN WANTED
—TO TRAVEL AS AGENTS FOR THE—
HISTORY OF THE
MEXICAN WAR,

THE [illegible]

BY JOHN FROST, L. L. D.

A [illegible]

H. MANSFIELD.

[illegible]

NEW MEDICINE.
DOCTOR MASTA'S
GENUINE INDIAN VEGETABLE PURGATIVE PILLS,

For Bilious and Inflammatory Fevers, Indigestion, Chill Fevers, Headache, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Costiveness, Piles, Jaundice, Colic, Pain in the Stomach and Side, Heartburn, Perverted Appetite, Diarhœa, Dysentery, Impure Blood, and all Derangements of the Bilious System.

THE rapid sale of these Pills in many sections of the country where they have been circulated, is [illegible] of their great value as a medicine [illegible] they are offered to the public for a [illegible] Head [illegible] Sores [illegible] Pains [illegible] Dropsy [illegible] Piles [illegible] Jaundice [illegible] Colic [illegible] Pain in the Stomach and Side [illegible] Heartburn [illegible] Perverted Appetite [illegible] Diarhœa [illegible] Dysentery [illegible] Impure Blood [illegible] and all Derangements of the Bilious System [illegible] the New England States, the State of New York, and the Canadas, [illegible] have proved them to be the most family [illegible] ever used. It is the general [illegible] their virtues, that they are the [illegible] [illegible] have ever taken, and [illegible] others.

1. Physicians [illegible] Pills [illegible] Stomach [illegible] Bowels [illegible] Liver [illegible] Blood [illegible] Skin [illegible] Nerves [illegible] Muscles [illegible] Membranes [illegible] Fluids [illegible] Solids [illegible] Constitution [illegible] Disease [illegible] Health [illegible] Life [illegible] Death [illegible] Sickness [illegible] Pain [illegible] Pleasure [illegible] Joy [illegible] Sorrow [illegible] Hope [illegible] Fear [illegible] Love [illegible] Hate [illegible] Anger [illegible] Peace [illegible] War [illegible] Friendship [illegible] Enmity [illegible] Charity [illegible] Envy [illegible] Pride [illegible] Humility [illegible] Vanity [illegible] Modesty [illegible] Shame [illegible] Honor [illegible] Dishonor [illegible] Truth [illegible] Falsehood [illegible] Virtue [illegible] Vice [illegible] Good [illegible] Evil [illegible] Right [illegible] Wrong [illegible] Justice [illegible] Injustice [illegible] Mercy [illegible] Cruelty [illegible] Kindness [illegible] Unkindness [illegible] Generosity [illegible] Meanness [illegible] Liberality [illegible] Stinginess [illegible] Prodigality [illegible] Economy [illegible] Waste [illegible] Want [illegible] Plenty [illegible] Poverty [illegible] Riches [illegible] Mary

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BLANKS! BLANKS!

A PRIME [illegible] of Blanks, printed [illegible]

E. WALTON.

Paris Hill, Dec. 25, 1849. 3f

Dr. Townsend's
SARSAPARILLA.

THE [illegible] have just received a fresh supply of Dr. [illegible] Sarsaparilla [illegible]

Price—$1 [illegible]

HUBBARD & STEVENS

Paris, March 1st, 1849. 6y10 15